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KENTUCKY GAZETTE
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CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two Dollars at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage never case must be paid.

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THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

LAW OF THE U. STATES.

(By Authority.)

An Act making further provision for settling the claims to land in the Territory of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rights, titles and claims, to town or village lots, common field lots and commons, in, adjoining and belonging to the several towns and villages of Portage des Sioux, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Ferdinand, Villaggio a Robert, Carondelet, St. Genevieve, New-Madrid, New-Bourbon, Little Prairie and Arkansas, in the Territory of Missouri, which lots have been inhabited, cultivated or possessed prior to the twentieth day of December one thousand eight hundred and three, shall be, and the same are hereby confirmed to the inhabitants of the respective towns or villages aforesaid, according to their several right or rights in common thereto: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the rights of any persons claiming the same lands, or any part thereof, whose claims have been confirmed by the Board of commissioners for adjusting and settling claims to lands in the said Territory, And it shall be the duty of the principal deputy surveyor for the said Territory, as soon as may be, to survey, or cause to be surveyed and marked, (where the same has not already been done according to the law) the out boundary lines of the said several towns or villages, so as to include the out lots, common field lots and commons, thereto respectively belonging. And he shall make out plats of the surveys, which he shall transmit to the surveyor general, who shall forward copies of the said plats to the commissioner of the general land office, and the recorder of land titles; the expense of surveying the said out boundary lines shall be paid by the United States, out of any monies appropriated for surveying the public lands: Provided, that the whole expense shall not exceed three dollars for every mile that shall be actually surveyed and marked.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all town or village lots out lots, or common field lots, included in such surveys, which are not rightfully owned or claimed by any private individuals, or held as commons belonging to such towns or villages, or that the President of the United States may not think proper to reserve for military purposes, shall be, and the same are hereby reserved for the support of schools in the respective towns or villages aforesaid: Provided, That the whole quantity of land contained in the lots reserved for the support of schools in any one town or village, shall not exceed one twentieth part of the whole lands included in the general survey of such town or village.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every claim to a donation of lands in the said territory, in virtue of settlement and cultivation, which is embraced by the report of the commissioners, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and which, by the said report, shall appear not to have been confirmed, merely because permission, by the proper Spanish officer, to settle, has not been duly proven; or because the tract claimed, although inhabited, was not cultivated on the twentieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, or not to have been confirmed on account of both said causes; the same shall be confirmed, in case it shall appear that the tract so claimed was inhabited by the claimant or some one for his use prior to the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, as aforesaid, and cultivated in eight months thereafter, subject however, to every other limitation and restriction prescribed by former laws in respect to such claims; and in all cases where it shall appear by the said report or other records of the board that claims to land have not been confirmed merely on the ground that the claim was for a greater quantity than eight hundred arpens, French measure, every such claim to the extent of eight hundred arpens, shall be confirmed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the recorder of land titles for the said territory shall, without delay, make an extract from the books of the said board of commissioners of all the claims to land which are, by the preceding section, directed to be confirmed, a copy of which he shall transmit to the commissioner of the general land office; and he shall furnish the principal deputy surveyor with a proper description of the tracts so to be confirmed, wherein the quantity, locality, boundaries and connexion, when practicable with each other, and those tracts that have been confirmed by the Board of commissioners shall be stated. And whenever plats of the surveys as herein directed, shall have been returned to the said recorder's office, it shall be his duty to issue for each tract to be confirmed, to the person entitled thereto, a certificate in favour of the party, which shall be transmitted to the commissioner of the general land office; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said commissioner that such certificate has been fairly obtained, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, then in that case, patents shall be granted in like manner as is provided by law for the other lands of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the principal deputy surveyor shall survey, or

cause to be surveyed, under the direction of the surveyor general, so much of the lands in the said territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, as the President of the U. States may direct, into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and others crossing those at right angles; and also the lands, the claims to which are directed to be confirmed by the third section of this act; and the lands, the claims to which have been confirmed by the board of commissioners, where the same has not already been surveyed under the authority of the U. S. And the said principal deputy surveyor shall make out a general and connected plat of all the surveys directed by this act, to be made, or which have already been made under the authority of the U. States, which he shall transmit to the surveyor general who shall transmit copies of the said plat or plats to the recorder of land titles, and the commissioner of the general land titles, and the commissioner of the general land office. The expense of surveying shall be paid by the U. States: Provided, The same shall not in the whole exceed three dollars a mile for every mile that shall be actually surveyed and marked.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where, by reason of the indefinite description of the local situation and boundaries of any tract, the claim to the principal deputy surveyor, it shall be the duty of the recorder of the land titles, on the application of the said principal deputy, to furnish such precise description thereof, as can be obtained from the records in his office, and the books of the said board of commissioners: and for the purpose of the more correctly ascertaining the locality and boundaries of any such tracts, the said principal deputy shall have free access at all reasonable hours to the books and papers in the recorder's office, relating to land claims, and be permitted to take copies or extracts therefrom, or any of them, as he may think proper and necessary for the discharge of his duty in executing such surveys. And the said records shall be allowed twenty-five cents for the description of each tract which he shall furnish to the principal deputy surveyor as aforesaid.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That every person or persons claiming lands in the territory of the Missouri, who are actual settlers on the land which they claim and whose claims have not been heretofore filed with the recorder of land titles for the said territory, shall be allowed until the first day of December next, to deliver notices in writing, and the written evidences of their claims to the said recorder; and the notices and evidences so delivered within the time limited by this act, shall be recorded in the same manner, and on payment of the same fees as if the same had been delivered before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight, but the rights of such persons as shall neglect so doing, within the time limited by this act, shall, so far as they are derived from, or founded on any act of Congress, ever after be barred and become void, and the evidences of their claims never after admitted as evidence in any court of the United States, against any grant derived from the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said recorder of land titles shall have the same powers and perform the same duties in relation to the claims thus filed before the first day of December next, and the claims which have been heretofore filed, but not decided on by the commissioners, as the board of commissioners had by former laws respecting claims filed prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight, except that all of his decisions shall be subject to the revision of Congress. And it shall be the duty of the said recorder to make to the commissioner of the general land office, a report of all the claims which shall be thus filed before the first day of December next, and of the claims which shall be thus ready filed, but not decided on by the said commissioners; together with the substance of the evidence in support thereof, with his opinion and such remarks as he may think proper, which report, together with a list of their claims, which, in the opinion of said recorder, ought to be confirmed, shall be laid by the general commissioner of the general land office before congress, at their next session, for their determination thereon. The said recorder, in addition to his salary as fixed by law, shall be allowed fifty cents for each claim which have been filed, but not decided on by the commissioners; or which shall be filed according to this act, and on which he shall make a decision, whether such decision be in favor of or against the claim, and a further allowance of five hundred dollars, which shall be paid after he shall have made his report to the commissioner of the general land office; which allowance of fifty cents for each claim decided on, and five hundred dollars on the completion of the business, shall be in full compensation for his services, including clerkship, respecting the claims to be decided on according to this act.

June 13, 1812.
APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

Extract of a letter from Com. Barney of the privateer Rossie—at Sea, lat. 23, long. 65.

Yesterday evening to the southward, I fell in with the Packet Princess Amelia, capt. Moon, from the Leeward Islands, bound to England with the September mail. Although the ship mounted but 8 nine pounders and 30 men, she made an obstinate defence which lasted within pistol shot for near one hour, when she struck; the captain, master and one man killed and 7 wounded;—the ship was a perfect wreck, I am sorry to say we paid dearly, for I had the first officer and 6 men wounded.

We have been laying by and fitting all the night, she is a fine sailor, the fastest I have met with, although I was chased pretty hard four days ago by a frigate; she would make an excellent cruiser.

I should have burnt the Princess Amelia, but from considerations of humanity and regard to the female passengers and the wounded on board, I have sent her in.

N. B. She arrived at Savannah the 2d inst.

TEN CLOUDS OF WAR thicken around us. All the independent allies of Briton on earth are upon us. The Algerine corsair, and the murderous Indians are in array against us. The vengeance of the country is called for. Let no tribute henceforth be paid to the African robber, but from the cannon's mouth, and by ambassadors like Rodgers, Hull, Decatur, Porter, and Bainbridge. And let the savages on our

frontier be hunted and driven into the wilderness like beasts of the forest, cut off from all food and shelter but what their white allies afford them. And if Britain do not make an honorable peace, let Upper Canada be forever separated from her by an unalterable decree, and the whole physical strength of the country be pledged to effect it. And let congress and the administration second and fulfil the wishes of the people.

Columbian.
Frankfort Nov. 11.
Extract of a letter from Henry F. Delany to the Governor, dated Salem, Lexington county, Oct. 23, 1812.

On Friday last the scouts discovered three Creek Indians on the Tennessee river in a large canoe; who upon being hailed, refused to give an account of themselves. The river is about half a mile wide, and they kept close to the Indian shore. Seven men started in a pirogue in pursuit of them, but they were not able to come near them—at the same that the pursuit was commenced by water, two men started by land, to head them at the lower block-house, which was about seven miles lower down the river—They were headed and killed by the men, and their canoe taken, in which was too spinning wheels, a large and a small one, cotton cards, and sundry other articles of household property. I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe the above Indians were of the Creek nation, and that they had murdered some unfortunate family and rifled the house.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where, by reason of the indefinite description of the local situation and boundaries of any tract, the claim to the principal deputy surveyor, it shall be the duty of the recorder of the land titles, on the application of the said principal deputy, to furnish such precise description thereof, as can be obtained from the records in his office, and the books of the said board of commissioners: and for the purpose of the more correctly ascertaining the locality and boundaries of any such tracts, the said principal deputy shall have free access at all reasonable hours to the books and papers in the recorder's office, relating to land claims, and be permitted to take copies or extracts therefrom, or any of them, as he may think proper and necessary for the discharge of his duty in executing such surveys. And the said records shall be allowed twenty-five cents for the description of each tract which he shall furnish to the principal deputy surveyor as aforesaid.

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dreadful commotion in the capital of a sister state, is an alarming and monitory illustration of the total insecurity of all personal privilege against the fury and madness of an excited and ungoverned populace; and has furnished a precedent which the state of Massachusetts must ever blush to acknowledge, has met with countenance from some of her citizens, in the insult and indignities more recently offered to public officers. Your Excellency may be assured of the sacred regard in which the Senate of Massachusetts hold the right of opinion and the freedom of discussion, and of the solemn determination to pursue such measures in their individual, as well as official character, as shall restrain personal outrage, preserve order, and maintain the supremacy of law.

It ought not to be left out of sight how different—how noble—how glorious is the conduct of the western people; nearly 20,000 gallant men from Kentucky, from Ohio, from Indiana, from Tennessee, have, without waiting for the call of the general government, left their happy homes, families and farms, to encounter the ferocious savage, let loose upon our harmless citizens, by Old England the protector of New England religion—aye the worthy exemplar and the apt model of their practical piety.

These hardy western people made no boast of a well trained militia—they had not that store of arms, that organization which by law compelled every man to be provided with a certain number of rounds of powder and ball, and a musket in good order: they had neither gaudy uniforms nor glittering arms to astonish the natives on thanksgiving or parade days; these western men were not sunshine soldiers; their reluctance to take the field was lest it should be for mere parade, and thousands made it a consideration that they would go and remain for actual service only:—without arms—without ammunition—without stores—without even a consideration for pay or camp equipage, the western worthies took the field; they did not wait to examine the roaster, or to find substitutes; they had even no nobility among them; the citizen who had been a governor, a general, member of assembly and of congress fell in to the ranks and it was left to the concernment of the officer in command to select those who were fittest for his subalterns.

The contrast between eastern professions and western practice is interesting. Massachusetts which like England, among nations depends upon other states for its very means and subsistence—which like England, swaggers and abusess every other state—which is under obligation to surrounding states for the very fuel of its winter fires—and for the very food it eats—for the products with which its ships are freighted—and for the materials of its manufactures—this is the state among the states of America, which affects supremacy over all others, while it furnishes nothing but its boasting to the effective force for the defence of the country; and proclaims its inclination to abandon and destroy the Union; without which it would be another Heligoland; this is the state exactly imitating its great prototype—the source of its pride and the defender of its religion, this is the state with Connecticut like Scoundrel at its tail, which aims to controul the destiny and to obstruct the march of this republic in its independence and prosperity, to enfeeble its energy in war and to hold forth its religion as a rule of action in peace.

This sore in the social body requires probing—the country can subsist and vindicate its rights without Massachusetts or Connecticut: they should be left to enjoy their perfidy in undisturbed contempt; and none but those gallant citizens among them who are superior to the artifices of faction, permitted to volunteer for the public service; they should be suffered to remain in possession of a peace, freedom and security, of which they are not worthy, but of which their posterity would be sensible when their present race had slunk to ignominious graves.

Aurora.

WASHINGTON, (PENN.) Nov. 2. The following was written on the margin of a Buffalo paper, by a gentleman of repectability at Erie, to another at this place, dated Oct. 24.

"We are credibly informed there were but eighty of our men killed and 400 of the enemy, at Queenstown. You will observe that general Brock, and his aid are killed, which damps the spirit of the Canadian militia. Our army under general Tannehill starts to-day from Meadville, and as soon as they reach Buffalo, a general attack will take place. There are on the line about 10,000 men; and about the time these arrive, there will probably be 15,000. By next mail, I will forward you another paper and make observations."

QUEENSTOWN is a handsome town immediately below the falls of the Niagara, and at the head of the navigable waters of that strait; it is the place of deposit for all the mercandise and public stores, which are brought to that place from Kingston. Public stores for forts Erie and Malden, and merchandize for all the country above, as they return by that route downward, pass through Queenstown. They are transported by wagons along the portage ten miles to Chippeway, now called Fort Welland, above the falls. It has a fine harbour, deep water, and good anchorage; the banks on both

sides are elevated, and the landscape among the most splendid and sublime in the universe. Several stage coaches constantly ply between these towns and New York.

Newark is on the same side of the strait, nearer to the entrance of lake Ontario.—Upon the evacuation of the western posts by the British, fort Niagara was surrendered to the United States. The site was selected in 1751, by the French, and was considered as the key of the inland country. In its best state, it was, however, only a rampart of earth, scarped with a stockade, and a spacious barrack within the work. The encroachment of the waters threaten to undermine it; but the erection of a work called fort George on the Canada side of the strait, on a position which by being more elevated commands, the position on our side, the work at Niagara has been suffered to decay, as indefensible. The point blank distance of the two works is less than a mile, a plain of about a mile over separate fort George from Newark. Fort George is a work constructed of a similar materials, and has been recently improved, and its defences strengthened by double pallisades and several outworks. Our position opposite Queenstown is Black Rock.

Aurora.

From the Crawford Messenger.

We have been kindly favoured by a friend, with the following particulars of the surrender, massacre and sufferings of the Americans at fort Chicago, as narrated by captain Head and his lady.

A considerable time has elapsed since the evacuation and massacre at fort Chicago, but as yet, few particulars respecting the treacherous and savage cruelty of the Indians have appeared. The unfortunate persons who left the fort were supposed all to have fallen victims to savage baratry; and indeed from the relative numbers of the attackers and the attacked, it can scarcely be conceived that of the whole number one should have escaped; yet of the few that did escape, were captain Head and his lady—They arrived at this place yesterday morning, and state, that the day previous to the evacuation of the fort, the Indians, in considerable numbers, had collected there, without manifesting any hostile temper, and received from the hands of capt. Head all the public stores, provisions, &c. as a consideration for a continuation of their friendship. A day or two previous, capt. Wells, with about thirty professing friendly Indians, arrived to assist capt. Head and his party to make good their way to fort Wayne. The fort of Chicago, consisted of about one hundred souls, from fifty to sixty effective men—the residue were women and children. On leaving the fort the line of march was formed; the friendly Indians were put in the front and the rear; the women and children, with the men under the command of capt. Head, in the centre. Thus they proceeded about a mile and a half from the fort, when the Indians were discovered behind banks of sand on the margin of the lake. The Indians immediately commenced a fire on capt. Head, which was returned by him—in less than fifteen minutes there was but about fifteen of the forty, twelve children and three woman that remained alive. With them capt. Head retreated to the centre of a large plain beyond the reach of gun shot from the surrounding woods, in which the Indians were placed. In this position they remained some time, and although the Indian force amounted to five hundred, they dared not advance upon this small party. After a considered pause, an Indian advanced from the woods to the edge of the plain, and beckoned to capt. Head to approach him, which was done, when the Indian proposed, if they would become prisoners, they should be protected, which was accepted by capt. Head, doubting, at the same time, whether those savages would observe, with good faith, their engagement; & indeed afterwards capt. Head heard of some of the prisoners being put to death. Mrs. Head was close to capt. Wells when he fell, and immediately upon his falling, an Indian ran up to her, caught her horse by the bridle, and conveyed her off into the woods. This Indian was without a gun, but was armed with a war-club—when he proceeded some distance with her, he raised his war-club with an intention to kill, she caught his arm, and with a smile on her countenance asked what he intended to do? The savage replied KILL. He then desisted for a moment, and but moment—he raised his war-club with a countenance still more ferocious, when, with extraordinary presence of mind, Mrs. Head said, don't kill me, I am a silversmith. She was then conducted to a place where a number of Indians had collected after the battle—she was there taken off her horse and purchased by a half Indian, whom she had frequently seen at Chicago. A mile was the consideration of her ransom. She was then secretly conducted by this Indian, to a birch canoe on the lake, and there covered with skins. Next morning capt. Head, who was wounded in the arm and leg, was brought to the very same canoe—in this they coasted along the lake, under the protection of an Indian trader, until they arrived at Michilimackinac, a distance of three hundred miles, from which place he sailed in the Caledonia to Detroit, and from Detroit to Buffalo in the brig Adams, and was landed, with his lady, on the American shore as a prisoner of war, the day previous to the capture of those vessels by the Americans.

ORLEANS, OCTOBER 7.

We have been informed upon indisputable authority that on the 19th ult. the new constitution adopted by the Spanish Cortes was proclaimed at Mobile with acclamations, and on the 20th it was announced in the church when high mass was read. We are likewise informed that a British officer of rank was present at the ceremony, which was unusually splendid and solemn. Thus the degrading spectacle is exhibited of a country declared by an act of congress to be an integral part of the Union, acknowledging allegiances to a foreign master, and openly leaguing with and assisting our enemy. What reasons our government have for permitting these transactions we know not—but we do know that there is a gallant American army in the immediate neighborhood, amply powerfully as well

as willing to annex the territory to the U. States, in fact as it is in name.—Gaz.

Extract of a letter from Major M. D. Head to Gov. Shelby, dated

"Camp at Fort Winchester, Oct. 29th, 1812.

"On last evening our spies brought in a prisoner. They took him the evening before, about 50 miles below this. His name is William Walker—he was taken prisoner from Clinch some thirty years ago—married a Wyandott squaw, and for years lived opposite Malden, on the Michigan side. He says he now lives in Detroit. He is recognised by several in our camp, and two men say that at the taking of Detroit he was painted like an Indian, and out of the fort, &c. but they do not recollect any act of hostility. His tale is, that he persuaded the Indians to abandon the British; that in the end we would ruin them, &c.—that for this he was put in the guard-house at Detroit, and told that his conduct was criminal, and that he was to be sent where he would be kept safe, &c.—that he made his escape from the guard-house, lay concealed a few days until he got ready and then started to join us; that his horse gave out and he then came on foot, &c. The general belief is he came to this quarter as a spy. He seems intimately acquainted with the Indian movements; and from our knowledge of what took place in this quarter, there can be no doubt but that he knows what would be of considerable service to us. What reliance should be placed on his statements is yet problematical. His statements are in substance—that the forces we were near on our route from Fort Wayne, were 7 or 800 Indians and upwards of 100 British, with two brass field pieces—one a 9 the other a 12 pounder; that the afternoon we crossed the Maumee and camped six miles above this, they were here; that they started early next morning and went that day and part of the next to the head of the Rapids, and reached Detroit in about six days; that in their different encounters with us, 2 Wyandots were killed, 6 or 7 wounded, and 4 Chippewas missing—he could not say how the other nations suffered; that the British were commanded by Capt. Muir; that the Indians wanted to give us battle here, but Capt. Muir would not, observing that if they were defeated the Indians could run away, but they could not without the loss of their baggage, &c.

He says that Mr. McCay, of Georgetown, (quarter master sergeant to Colonel Scott's regiment) was taken prisoner, and not killed, as we apprehended, and was taken to Malden. He speaks circumstantially as to McCay, so that no doubt is entertained but what he was taken, and not killed.

He adds that just before he left Detroit, (which was about the 22d inst.) the Queen Charlotte sailed up to Malden, much shattered, having 17 cannon shots in her hull, and gave an account that they had been attacked by our vessels, principally boats, and the Adams, (a vessel that Hull surrendered at Detroit) the Mary, (a merchant vessel) and another he could not recollect the name of, captured.

The time of our removal from this, is uncertain. I start in the morning under the orders of Gen. Winchester, to see General Harrison on that and some other subjects

P. S. Walker says that there are about 8 or 900 Indians at Malden; that he knew of no body of them elsewhere; that themselves left them for the Wabash before the party started that were here; but he has not heard of his return; that there is but one company at Detroit, & that a few days before he left there, two 12 and two 9 pound cannons were brought to Detroit, (they had previously removed all) and the commander directed to make a stand, and that the Indians intended fighting near Brownstown."

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 4.

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES this day communicated by Mr. Coles his Private Secretary, the following Message to Congress:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,

and House of Representatives,

On our present meeting, it is my first duty to invite your attention to the providential favors which our country has experienced, in the unusual degree of health dispensed to its inhabitants, and in the rich abundance with which the earth has rewarded the labors bestowed on it. In the successful cultivation of other branches of industry, and in the progress of general improvement favorable to the national prosperity there is just occasion, also, for our mutual congratulations and thankfulness.

With these blessings are necessarily mingled, the pressures and vicissitudes incident to the state of war into which the United States has been forced, by the perseverance of a foreign power in its system of injustice and aggression.

Previous to its declaration, it was deemed proper, as a measure of precaution and forecast, that a considerable force should be placed in the Michigan territory, with a general view to its security, and, in the event of war, to such operations in the uppermost Canada as would intercept the hostile influence of Great Britain over the savages, obtain the command of the lake on which that part of Canada borders, and maintain co-operating relations with such forces as might be most conveniently employed against other parts. Brigadier General Hull was charged with this provisional service; having under his command a body of troops composed of regulars and of volunteers from the state of Ohio. Having reached his destination after his knowledge of the war, and possessing discretionary authority to act offensively, he passed into the neighboring territory of the enemy with a prospect of easy and victorious progress. The expedition, nevertheless, terminated unfortunately, not only in a retreat to the town and fort of Detroit, but in the surrender of both, and of the gallant corps commanded by that officer. The causes of this mutual reverse will be investigated by a military tribunal.

A distinguishing feature in the operations which preceded and followed this adverse event, is the use made by the enemy, of the merciless savages under their influence. Whilst the benevolent policy of the United States invariably recommended peace and promoted civilization among that wretched

portion of the human race, and was making exertions to dissuade them from taking either side in the war, the enemy has not scrupled to call to his aid their ruthless ferocity, armed with the horrors of those instruments of carnage and torture which are known to spare neither age nor sex. In this outrage against the laws of honorable war, and against the feelings sacred to humanity, the British commanders cannot resort to a plea of retaliation: for it is committed in the face of our example. They cannot mitigate it, by calling it a self-defence against men in arms: for it embraces the most shocking butcheries of defenceless families. Nor can it be pretended that they are not answerable for the atrocities perpetrated; since the savages are employed with a knowledge and even with menaces, that their fury could not be controlled. Such is the spectacle which the depoted authorities of a nation, boasting its religion and morality, have not been restrained, from presenting to an enlightened age.

The misfortune at Detroit, was not, however, without a consoling effect. It was followed by signal proofs, that the national spirit rises according to the pressure on it. The loss of an important post, and of the brave men surrendered with it, inspired every where new ardor and determination.

In the states and districts least remote, it was no sooner known, than every citizen was ready to fly with his arms, at once to protect his brethren against the blood thirsty savages let loose by the enemy on an extensive frontier; and to convert a partial calamity, into a source of invigorated efforts. This patriotic zeal, which it was necessary rather to limit than excite, has embodied an ample force from the states of Kentucky & Ohio, and from parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. It is placed, with the addition of a few regulars, under the command of Brigadier General Harrison; who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers, among whom are citizens, some of them volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their political stations, than by their personal merits. The greater portion of this force is proceeding on its destination, towards the Michigan territory, having succeeded in relieving an important frontier post, and in several incidental operations against hostile tribes of savages, rendered indispensable by the subversiveness into which they had been set aside by the enemy, a seduction the more cruel, as it could not fail to impose a necessary of precautionary severities, against those who yielded to it.

At a recent date, an attack was made on a post of the enemy near Niagara, by a detachment of the regular and other forces under the command of major general Van Ransselaer of the militia of the state of New York. The attack, it appears, was ordered in compliance with the ardor of the troops, who executed it with distinguished gallantry, and were for a time victorious; but not receiving the expected support, they were compelled to yield to reinforcements of British regulars and savages. Our loss has been considerable and is deeply to be lamented. That of the enemy, less ascertained, will be the more felt, as it includes among the killed, the commanding general, who was also the governor of the province; and was sustained by veteran troops, from unexperienced soldiers, who must daily improve in the duties of the field.

Our expectation of gaining the command of the lakes, by the invasion of Canada from Detroit, having been disappointed, measures were instantly taken to provide on them a naval force superior to that of the enemy. From the talents and activity of the officer charged with this object, every thing that can be done, may be expected.

Should the present season not admit of complete success, the progress made will ensure for the next a naval ascendancy, where it is essential to our permanent peace and control over the savages.

Among the incidents to the measures of the war, I am constrained to advert to the refusal of the governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut, to furnish the required detachments of militia towards the defence of the maritime frontier. The refusal was founded on a novel and unfortunate exposition of the provisions of the constitution relating to the militia. The correspondences which will be before you, contain the requisite information on the subject. It is obvious, that if the authority of the United States to call into service and command the militia for the public defence, can be thus frustrated, even in a state of declared war, and of course under apprehensions of invasion preceding war; they are not one nation for the purpose most of all requiring it; and that the public safety may have no other resource, than in those large and permanent military establishments which are forbidden by the principles of our free government, and against the necessity of which the militia were meant to be a constitutional bulwark.

On the coast, and on the ocean, the war has been as successful as circumstances inseparable from its early stages could promise. Our public ships and private cruisers by their activity, and where there was occasion, by their intrepidity, have made the enemy sensible of the difference between a reciprocity of captures, and the long confinement of them to their side. Our trade, with little exception, has safely reached our ports; having been much favored in it by the course pursued by a squadron of our frigates under the command of com. Rodgers. And in the instance in which skill & bravery were more particularly tried with those of the enemy, the American flag had an auspicious triumph. The frigate Constitution, commanded by capt. Hull, after a close and short engagement, completely disabled and captured a British frigate; gaining for that officer and all on board a prize which cannot be too liberally bestowed; not merely for the victory actually achieved, but for that prompt and cool exertion of commanding talents, which, giving to courage its highest character, and to the force applied its full effect, proved more could have been done in a contest requiring more.

Anxious to abridge the evils from which a state of war cannot be exempt, I lost no time, after it was declared, in conveying to the British government the terms on which its progress might be arrested, without awaiting the delays of a formal and final pacification. And our charge d'affairs at London was, at the same time, authorised to agree to an armistice founded upon them. These terms required that the orders in council should be repealed as they affected the United States, without a revival of blockades violating acknowledged rules; that there should be an immediate discharge of American seamen from British ships, and a stop to impressments from American ships, with an understanding that an exclusion of the seamen from each nation from the ships of the other, should be stipulated; and that the armistice should be improved into a definitive and comprehensive adjustment of depending controversies. Although a repeal of the orders susceptible of explanations meeting the views of this government, had taken place before this pacific advance was communicated to that of Great Britain, the advance was declined, from an avowed repugnance to a suspension of the practice of impressment, during the armistice, and without any intimation that the arrangement proposed with respect to seamen would be accepted. Whether the subsequent communications from this government, affording an occasion for re-considering the subject, on the part of Great Britain, will be viewed in a more favorable light, or received in a more accomodating spirit, remains to be known. It would be unwise to relax our measures, in any respect, on a presumption of such a result.

The documents from the Department of State, which relate to this subject, will give a view also of the propositions for an armistice, which have been received here, one of them from the authorities at Halifax and in Canada, the other from the British government itself, through admiral Warren; and of the grounds upon which neither of them could be accepted. Our affairs with France retain the posture which they held at my last communications to you. Notwithstanding the authorised expectation of an early as well as favorable issue to the discussions on foot, these have been procrastinated to the latest date. The only intervening occurrence meriting attention, is the promulgation of a French decree, purporting to be a definitive repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. This proceeding, although made the ground of the repeal of the British orders in council, is rendered, by the time and manner of it, liable to many objections.

The final communications from our special Minister to Denmark, afford further proofs of the good effects of his mission, and the amicable disposition of the Danish government. From Russia we have the satisfaction to receive assurances of continued friendship, and that it will not be affected by the rupture between the United States and Great Britain. Sweden also professes sentiments favorable to the subsisting harmony.

With the Barbary powers, excepting that of Algiers, our affairs remain on the ordinary footing. The Consul General, residing with the Regency, has suddenly and without cause been banished, together with all the American citizens found there. Whether this was the transitory effect of capricious despotism, or the first act of predetermined hostility, is not ascertained. Precautions were taken by the Consul, on the latter supposition.

The Indian tribes, not under foreign instigations, remain at peace, and receive the civilizing attentions, which have proved so beneficial to them.

With a view to that vigorous prosecution of the war, to which our national faculties are adequate, the attention of Congress will be particularly drawn to the insufficiency of the existing provisions for filling up the military establishment. Such is the happy condition of our country, arising from the facility of subsistence and the high wages for every species of occupation, that notwithstanding the augmented inducements provided at the last session, a partial success only has attended the recruiting service. The deficiency has been necessarily supplied, during the campaign, by other than regular troops with all the inconveniences and expenses incident to them. The remedy lies in establishing, more favorable for the private soldier, the proportion between his recompence and the term of his enlistment. And it is a subject which cannot too soon or too seriously be taken into consideration.

The same insufficiency has been experienced in the provisions for volunteers made by an act of the last session. The recompence for the service required in this case, is still less attractive than in the other. And although patriotism alone has sent into the field some valuable corps of that description, those alone who can afford the sacrifice can be expected to yield to that impulse.

It will merit consideration also, whether, as auxiliary to the security of our frontier, corps may not be advantageously organized, with a restriction of their services to particular districts convenient to them. And whether the local and occasional services of mariners and others in the sea-port towns, under a similar organization, would not be a provident addition to the means of their defence.

I recommend a provision for an increase of the general officers of the army, the deficiency of which has been illustrated by the number and distance of separate commands, which the course of the war and the advantage of the service has required.

And I cannot press too strongly on the earliest attention of the Legislature the importance of the re-organization of the staff establishment; with a view to render more distinct and definitive the relations and responsibilities of its several departments. That there is room for improvements which will materially promote both economy and success, in what appertains to the army and the war, is equally indicated by the examples of other countries and by the experience of our own.

A revision of the militia laws for the purpose of rendering them more systematic, and better adapting them to emergencies of the war, is at this time particularly desirable.

proper to exercise, on unforeseen cases of such magnitude, the ordinary powers vested in the treasury department to mitigate forfeitures, without previously affording to Congress an opportunity of making on the subject such provision as they may think proper. In their decision they will doubtless equally consult what is due to equitable considerations and to the public interest.

The receipts into the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, have exceeded sixteen millions and a half of dollars; which have been sufficient to defray all the demands on the treasury to that day, including a necessary reimbursement of near three millions of the principal of the public debt. In these receipts is included a sum of near \$5,850,000, received on account of the loans authorized by the acts of the last session: the whole sum actually obtained on loan amounts to eleven millions of dollars, the residue of which being receivable subsequent to the 30th of September last, will, together with the current revenue, enable us to defray all the expenses of this year.

The duties on the late unexpected importations of British manufactures, will render the revenue of the ensuing year more productive than could have been anticipated.

The situation of our country, fellow-citizens, is not without its difficulties, though it abounds in animating considerations, of which the view here presented of our pecuniary resources is an example. With more than one nation, we have serious and unsettled controversies; and with one, powerful in the means and habits of war, we are at war. The spirit and strength of this nation are, nevertheless, equal to the support of all its rights, and to carry it through all its trials. They can be met in that confidence. Above all, we have the inestimable consolation of knowing that the war in which we are actually engaged, is a war neither of ambition nor of vain glory; that it is waged, not in violation of the rights of others, but in the maintenance of our own; that it was preceded by a patience without example, under wrongs accumulating without end; and that it was finally not declared until every hope of averting it was extinguished, by the transfer of the British sceptre into new hands clinging to former councils; and until declarations were reiterated to the last hour, through the British envoy here, that the hostile edicts against our commercial rights and our maritime independence, would not be revoked; nay, that they could not be revoked without violating the obligations of Great-Britain to other powers, as well as to her own interests.

To have shrunk, under such circumstances, from manly resistance, would have been a degradation blighting our best and proudest hopes: It would have struck us from the high rank, where the virtuous struggles of our fathers had placed us, and have betrayed the magnificent legacy which we hold in trust for future generations. It would have acknowledged that on the element which forms three-fourths of the globe we inhabit, and where all independent nations have equal and common rights, the American people were not an independent people, but colonists and vassals. It was at this moment, and with such an alternative, that war was chosen. The nation felt the necessity of it and called for it. The appeal was accordingly made, in a just cause, to the just and All-powerful Being who holds in his hand the chain of events and the destiny of nations. It remains only, that, faithful to ourselves, entangled in no connections with the views of other powers, and ever ready to accept peace from the hand of justice, we prosecute the war with united counsels, and with the ample faculties of the nation, until peace be so obtained, and as the only means, under the divine blessing of speedily obtaining it.

JAMES MADISON.

November 4, 1812.

Letter from Capt. Elliott, to the Secretary of the Navy of the U. S.

BLACK-ROCK, Oct. 9.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the morning of the 8th inst. two British vessels, which I was informed were his Britannic majesty's brig *Detroit*, late the U. S. brig *Adams*, & the brig *Wander*, mounting 14 guns, but which afterwards proved to be the brig *Caledonia*, both said to be well armed and manned, came down the lake and anchored under the protection of Fort Erie. Having been on the lines for some time and in a measure inactively employed, I determined to make an attack, and if possible get possession of them. A strong inducement to this attempt arose from a conviction that with these two vessels, added to those which I have purchased and am fitting out, I should be able to meet the remainder of the British force on the Upper Lakes, and save an incalculable expense and labour to the government. On the morning of their arrival I heard that our seamen were but a short distance from this place, and immediately dispatched an express to the officers, directing them to use all possible dispatch in getting their men to this place, as I had important service to perform. On their arrival, which was about 12 o'clock, I discovered that they had only 20 pistols and neither cutlasses or battle-axes. But on application to generals Smith and Hall of the regulars and militia, I was supplied with a few arms, and gen. Smith was so good on my request as immediately to detach fifty men from the regulars, armed with muskets.

By 4 o'clock in the afternoon I had my men selected and stationed in two boats, which I had previously prepared for the purpose. With these boats, 50 men in each, and under circumstances very disadvantageous, my men having scarcely had time to refresh themselves after a fatiguing march of 500 miles, I put off from the mouth of Buffalo creek, at 1 o'clock the following morning, and at 3, I was along side the vessels. In the space of about 10 minutes I had the prisoners all secured, the top-sails sheeted home, and the vessels under way. Unfortunately the wind was not sufficiently strong to get me up against a rapid current into the lake, where I had understood another armed vessel lay at anchor, and I was obliged to run down the river by the forts, under a heavy fire of round, grape and canister, from a number of pieces of heavy ordnance and several pieces of flying artillery, was compelled to anchor at a distance of about 400 yards from two of their batteries. After the discharge of the first gun, which was from the flying artillery, I hauled the shore, and observed to the officer, that if another gun was fired I would bring the prisoners on deck and expose them to the same fate we should all share—but notwithstanding, they disregarded the caution and continued a constant and destructive fire. One single moment's reflection determined me not to commit an act that would subject me to the imputation of barbarity. The *Caledonia* had been beached, in as safe a position as the circumstances would admit, of under one of our batteries at Black Rock. I now brought all the guns of the *Detroit* on one side next the enemy, stationed the men at them, and directed a fire which was continued as long as our ammunition lasted and circumstances

permitted. During the contest I endeavored to get the Detroit on our side by sounding a line, there being no wind, on shore, with all the line I could muster; but the current being so strong, the boat could not reach the shore. I then hauled our shore, and requested that warps would be made fast on land, and sent on board; the attempt to all which, again proved useless. As the fire was such as would, in all probability, sink the vessel in a short time, I determined to drift down the river out of reach of the batteries, and make a stand against the flying artillery. I accordingly cut the cable, made sail with very light airs, and at that instant discovered that the pilot had abandoned me. I dropped astern for about 10 minutes, when I was brought up on our shore at Squaw Island—got the boarding-boat ready, had the prisoners put in and sent on shore, with directions for the officer to return for me, and what property we could get from the brig. He did not return, owing to the difficulty in the boat's getting on shore. Discovering a skiff under the counter, I put the four remaining prisoners in the boat, and with my officers I went on shore to bring the boat off. I asked for protection to the brig of Lieut. Col. Scott, who readily gave it. At this moment I discovered a boat with about 40 soldiers from the British side, making for the brig. They got on board, but were soon compelled to abandon her, with the loss of nearly all their men. During the whole of this morning, both sides of the river kept up alternately a continual fire on the brig, and so much injured her that it was impossible to have floated her. Before I left her she had several heavy shot of large size in her hems, her sails in ribbons, and rigging all cut to pieces.

To my officers and men I feel under great obligation. To Capt. Towson and Lieut. Roach of the 2d regiment of artillery, Ensign Preston of the infantry, Captain Chapin, Mr. John M'Comb, Messrs. John Town, Thomas Dain, Peter Overstocks and James Sloan, resident gentleman of Buffalo, for their soldier and sailor like conduct. In a word, sir, every man fought as if with their hearts animated only by the interest and honor of their country.

The prisoners I have turned over to the military. The Detroit mounted 6 six-pound long guns, a commanding Lieut. marine, a boatswain and gunner, and 56 men—about 30 American prisoners on board, muskets, pistols, cutlasses, and battle-axes. In boarding her I lost one man, one officer wounded, Mr. John C. Cummings, acting midshipman, a boy—one through the leg—his conduct was correct and deserves the notice of the department. The *Caledonia* mounted two small guns, blunderbusses, pistols, muskets, cutlasses, and boarding pikes, 12 men including officers, 10 prisoners on board. The boat boarding her commanded by sailing master George Watts, performed his duty in a masterly style. But one man killed, and four wounded badly, I am afraid mortally. I enclose you a list of the officers and men engaged in the enterprise, and also a view of the Lake and River in the different situations of attack, in a day or two I shall forward the names of the prisoners. The *Caledonia* belongs to the N. W. Company, loaded with furs, worth I understand \$200,000.

With sentiments of respect,
I have the honor to be, &c.
JESSE D. ELLIOT.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton,
Secy. U. S. Navy.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 17.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, Mr. EZRA WOODRUFF of Lexington, to the amiable Miss MARIA HENRY, daughter of Mr. JOHN HENRY of this county.

DIED,

At Richmond, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. SKELTON JONES, a young Virginian of the first grade of talents—he was some years since Editor of the "Examiner," and was subsequently engaged in completing the History of Virginia, commenced by Mr. Burk. Cut off in the bloom of talents, he has left unfinished a work, which, if it had been executed by his hand, would have been a monument to his own genius as well as to the literary reputation of Virginia. But he is gone—his genius has gone to the stars from which it came, and that warm heart of his with all its open and generous vessels, is compressed into a clod of the valley."

Eng.

On the 25th inst. at Norwich, Connecticut, ROVER GRISWOLD, Esq. Governor of Connecticut, a statesman of high standing and no ordinary talent.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The people of this state do not appear to have ever come forward with alacrity, to vote at this election—not because they do not deem it of importance, or feel a lively interest in the event of it—but because there has not until the last, been any opposition made to their wishes. That opposition, although it alarmed some zealous republicans, was considered as contemptible, and did not bring the people generally from their homes to vote at the election. Inactive however, as was the republican party, and active as were our opponents who brought their whole forces into the field—our majority was overwhelming and decisive in every county which we have heard from, and clearly shows to the citizens of our sister states, that Kentucky is not to be bought or sold by any intriguer, whatever. Those who have calculated on dividing the republican interest here, by assuming specious names, such as "friends of peace and commerce," & to conceal their union with the federal party, we hope, will now be convinced that, this state will never be their tool or victim.

The following is the result of the election in this county.

Madison. Clinton.
Fayette. 702 90

In many counties of this and the second district, the Clinton ticket did not even get a single vote. When we obtain the official returns, we propose to publish them.

ELECTION NEWS.

From all the counties of Pennsylvania which we have heard from except Lancaster, the Madison ticket of Electors has been carried by immense majorities. In Ohio, although two Madison tickets were run, it has succeeded by a majority of 3000 votes. General Bradley senator from Vermont who voted against the war, is displaced, and Mr. Chace elected in his place. None of the Pennsylvania delegation to Congress, who voted against the war are re-elected, and all who voted for it, are returned to that body. But one federalist is elected from that state, and he was, from the general opinion entertained that he was a republican.

The same district elected a republican by an immense majority. Aaron Ogden, is elected governor of New-Jersey. In that state, the Legislature (federal) are about to repeal the old law which vested the right of choosing E-

lectors in the people by a general ticket, and to vest it in themselves. No commentary upon this conduct is necessary.

General Van Rensselaer has resigned, and is to be replaced by brig. general Smyth of the U. S. Army.

Captain Morgan's company of Light Dragoons are to be employed on this service—each dragoon to be stationed at the distance of about 10 miles from each other, and to extend from the head-quarters at Greensburgh to Niagara—24 hours is the time calculated to be taken up in transmitting despatches from one post to the other—the distance about 320 miles. Gen. Dearborn's last despatches for Gen. Van Rensselaer, were sent by this line.

The president has conferred on Capt. Z. Taylor for his gallant defence of fort Harrison, the brevet commission of Major. This must be pleasing to all who wish merit rewarded; but why are col. Miller, Capt. Snelling and the other heroes of Tippecanoe and Magaqua, passed by without similar rewards for their gallantry and patriotism?

A private expedition is contemplated against the Delaware Indians on white river, by the inhabitants of Dearborn, Franklin, and Wayne (I. T.) who have appointed delegates to confer on the time and place of rendezvous, and propose to invite the people of Kentucky and Ohio to engage in it.

The frigates President, United States, Congress, Constitution, Essex, brigs Hornet and Argus, are now at sea. The Congress has completed her repairs, and the Adams is progressing rapidly. The latter is to be commanded by Capt. Morris, who distinguished himself so much in the action with the Guerriere.

CONGRESS.

The Congress convened on the 2d of November. A quorum of the House of Representatives appeared on that day, but not of the Senate, until the 4th, when the president's message was received. On the 5th, the following proceedings took place in the House of Representatives.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Mr. Dawson rose to make a motion. He said, I take this early moment to present to you a resolution which I feel pleasure and pride in believing will meet the general approbation, not only of this house, but of the nation.

The President of the United States, in his message, which was read on yesterday, has in terms, eloquent and appropriate, made mention of an engagement which has taken place between an American frigate and one of his Britannic majesty's, which has rendered to the officers and crew of our frigate that justice which they so justly merited; an engagement in which American sailors have proven to the world, that when commanded by officers of skill, valor and fidelity, they are capable of contending with, and of vanquishing, those of any nation on the earth upon any element—even on that element where British skill has so justly acquired so much celebrity, and that the American flag, when authorised by the constituted authorities of our country, will command respect on the high road of nations. Far, very far, be it from me to boast—it ill becomes an individual or a nation, and is never the concomitant of true courage; but on the present occasion it seems to me proper that we should express our sentiments—our feelings and thereby the feelings of the nation. I shall, therefore, without further comment, offer to you the following resolution, observing that the facts therein stated have been ascertained at the proper department, and the proofs are on my table:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to present, in the name of Congress, to Capt. Isaac Hull, a gold medal with suitable emblems and devices: and that the sum of thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be distributed as prize money to the officers and crew of the U. S. frigate to the Constitution of 44 guns, according to the provision of the act for the better Government of the Navy of the United States; in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of Capt. Hull, the officers and crew of the said frigate Constitution, in attacking, vanquishing and capturing the British frigate the Guerriere, mounting 54 carriage guns, thereby exhibiting an example highly honorable to the American character and instructive to our rising navy.

Mr. Seybert suggested the propriety of also giving some distinction or medals to the crew of the Constitution—who he thought were too often overlooked in such cases.

Mr. Wright approved the spirit of the resolution, but hoped the other officers would receive swords, and the men suitable rewards: and he confidently hoped a gold medal would be voted to the nearest relation of lieut. Wm. Bush of the marines, a young gentleman from his district, who fell gallantly fighting in that action, covered with wounds and glory; he, therefore, for that purpose, moved that the resolution be referred to a select committee, which was agreed to.

The following persons were appointed on the standing committees.

Committee of Ways and Means—Messrs. Cheves, Bibb, Pleasant, Roberts, Johnson, Pitkin and Fisk.

Committee of Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Newton, Lowndes, Mitchell, M'Kim, Seybert, Champion and Widgery.

Committee on the Public Lands—Messrs. Morris, Blackledge, Lacock, Wilson, OHMSBY, Boyd and Bigelow.

Committee of Claims—Messrs. Ghosson, Brown, Moseley, Shaw, Sage, Archer, and Stanford.

Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Rhea, Lyle, Dinsmoor, Chittenden, King, Bolling, Hall and Shaw.

Committee for the District of Columbia—Messrs. Lewis, Ringgold, Pearson, Bard, Baker, Condit and Kent.

Committee of Elections—Messrs. Findley, Macon, Davenport, Troup, Dawson, Emott and Alston.

Committee of Accounts—Messrs. Turner, Lit- f. in the Illinois river, which afforded C. Pickens and Russell an opportunity of surprising and destroying their towns.

Committee of Revision and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Basset, Ely and Jackson.

Two chaplains of different denominations were as usual, appointed.

The following message was referred to a select committee:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The bill entitled "An act supplementary to the acts heretofore passed on the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization," which passed the two Houses at the last session of Congress, having appeared to me liable to abuse by aliens having no real purpose of effectuating a naturalization, & therefore not been signed, & having been presented at an hour too near the close of the session to be returned with objections for reconsideration, the bill failed to become a law. I recommend that provision be now made in favor of aliens entitled to the contemplated benefit, under such regulations as will prevent advantage being taken of it for improper purposes.

JAMES MADISON.

Nov. 5, 1812.

The president transmitted the correspondence between the department of war, and the governor of Massachusetts and Connecticut, which were referred to a committee of the whole; after which, the various parts of the president's message, were referred to special committees.

Mr. Harper having stated that he had a motion to make which in his opinion, required secrecy, the house was cleared of strangers—His object when the injunction of secrecy was taken off, appeared to be, to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the exportation of flour and other bread stuff? The question was tried on an amendment proposed by Mr. Newton, for declaring it proper absolutely to prohibit the exportation of such articles; which was finally decided as follows:—In favour of Mr. Newton's proposal:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bard, Bibb, Blackledge, Carr, M. Clay, Crawford, Cutts, Desha, Dimmick, Earle, Fisk, Franklin, Green, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Mason, Moore, Mitchell, Newton, Pond, Seaver, Seybert, Strong, Williams, Widgery—26.

NAVS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bassett, Bigelow, Bleeker, Boyd, Brigham, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, Champion, Cheves, Chittenden, Condit, Davenport, Dawson, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fitch, Ghosson, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Grundy, Hawn, Huffy, Hyman, Jackson, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Law, Lowndes, Lyle, Maxwell, M'Brady, M'Coy, M'Kinn, Metcalf, Milnor, Morrow, Mosely, Nelson, Newbold, Ormeby, Pearson, Pickens, Pickin, Pleasant, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Rodman, Sammons, Sevier, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stanford, Stuart, Sturges, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wilson, Wright—76.

WASHINGTON CITY, November 3.

The following letter informs us of the capture of the sloop of war *Wasp*, by a British 74 gun ship, after having herself taken a British vessel of war of superior force, which was recaptured at the same time the *Wasp* was taken. This letter affords still further evidence of the superiority of American nautical skill and bravery, and almost proves that an American armed vessel is superior to any British vessel of equal force. Though the honor won by our gallant seamen more than compensates for the loss sustained, we cannot but regret that the brave *Wasp* had not an opportunity of reaping the reward of his skill and conduct, by bringing his prize into port.

H. B. M. SHIP POULTERS,
October 22, 1812—at sea, lat. 33.

MY DEAR FATHER,

The fortune of war has placed us in the hands of the enemy. We were captured by this ship on Sunday evening last, after having ourselves captured H. B. majesty's brig *Frolic*. The *Frolic* was of superior force to us. She mounted 18 thirty-two pound carronades and two long nines. The *Wasp* you know had only 16 carronades. The action lasted 43 minutes. We had five killed. The slaughter on board the *Frolic* was dreadful. We are bound into Bermuda—I am quite unwell. In great haste, yours, &c.

J. BIDDLE.

P. S. Although our cruise was short, I consider ourselves as very fortunate.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Russellville to the Editor of the "RE-PORTER," dated November 11, 1812.

Inclosed you have a detail of a battle fought with the Indians on the Illinois river, which I have copied from a piece handed to the printer in this place. I have no doubt of its correctness."

POETRY.

The following lines of the eminently ingenious and pious Dr. Donbridge, addressed to his "Wife's Bosom," are a more forcible plea for marriage, than are a hundred libertine arguments against it.

Open, open, lovely breast,
Lull my weary head to rest;
Soft and warm, and sweet and fair,
Balmy antidote to care.
Fragrant source of sure delight,
Bowing couch of welcome night,
Ornament of rising day,
Always constant, always gay!

In this gentle calm retreat,
All the train of graces meet;
Truth, and innocence, and love,
From this temple never remove.
Sacred virtue's worthiest shrine,
Art thou here, and art thou mine?
Wonder, gratitude, and joy,
Blest vicissitude! employ
Every moment, every thought,
Crowds of cares are long forgot.

Open, open, beauteous breast,
Angels here might seek their rest.
Cæsar, fill thy shining throne,
A no'ler seat I call my own.
Here I reign with boundless sway,
Here I triumph night and day;
Spiritous empire! glorious power!
Mine of inexhausted store!

Let the wretched love to roam,
Joy and I can live at home.

Open, open, balmy breast,
Intoxicates waken rest.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.

How often do I hear you complain of the inconstancy of your husbands; the indifferent affection they appear to have for you; that they spend their evenings abroad at the tavern, or billiard table, or some place equally dishonorable.—Are you certain, in your hearts, that you have given your husband no reason for all this? Is your behaviour equally tender with that of your first and second year's union? Does not your husband discover ill-nature in your countenance and churliness in your conduct, when he comes home? Do you now discover the same pleasure in being with your husband as at first? Sorry am I to say, too many of our sex give but too just cause for complaint. The married state is what I am an utter stranger to; and such an unsavory proof of it I can never hope to find. But as a day not far remote from this, may usher me into matrimonial bonds, I will, as far as in my power, point out a path, which if you follow, a man must be wholly lost, not at last to return to the right road.

Beware of discovering the least symptoms of the green-eyed monster, jealousy—be always ready with a smile, to meet your husband when he comes home, let it be ever so late at night; appear joyful at his return; never complain of his absence, but rejoice at his presence; convince him by ten thousand assiduities that he is all the world to you. Too many ladies are apt to form a different method; and can it be possible that a man can come to his wife with pleasure, to责备 and reproaches? No! Put the case to ourselves; we should not, had we those advantages that men have. That is a point to be considered; for if home is displeasing, the bottle is always ready to receive them. Should your husband discover an inclination to take you out with him, by all means go; it will show you desire to please him; it will regain his wandering heart, which has only roved. I am almost assured, if you follow my advice, you will make your company and home so pleasant, that if he has taken any improper step, or even formed any improper connexions, he will fling it from him as a cloak which is troublesome in hot weather.

ELIZA.

"All crimes are safe but hated Poverty."

A FRAGMENT.

"Yes, poverty, thou art horrible!—in whatever colours poets may paint thee, Thou art most horrible.—Thou art cold as the grave—the winter winds whistle about thee—icycles hang from thy shaggy hair, and the cold snows beat upon thy naked bosom. Thou hast neither a hut to shelter thee—nor fire to warm thee—nor clothes to cover thee—nor food to satisfy thy craving appetite—Thou hast no friends—the eye of pity is never turned on thee—nor the tear of sympathy excited by thy sufferings.—Thou art an outcast from the world—thou art hated and persecuted by all—thou art despised and detested by the whole human race.—What dost thou then in this world? Is there any hope for thee? Art thou not wretched beyond conception—and dost thou still cling to the hillock of earth? Go, hide thyself in the grave—There thine enemies cannot hurt thee, nor the insolence of prosperity reach thee—There shalt thou rest in peace—the cold clod shall press lightly on thy breast, and thy manifold sufferings be remembered no more—There shalt thou feel neither cold nor hunger—the winter winds shall whine beat harmless on the sod which covers thee.—Yes, thanks to heaven! there is one consolation left me, and this will I cherish—it will support me a little longer—I will go, and for a moment forget that I was miserable.

Rees's Cyclopaedia.

THE first and second part of the 19th and the first part of the 20th vol. of this work has just been received at this office, and is ready for delivery.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-tf

Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thruett Taylor, where those who may be pleased so favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to retire from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, well fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.

Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812. 20-tf

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Prime British Goods,

Opened at Mr. Norton's nail-store, opposite the market-house, for one month only.

Superfine broad cloths Irish linens
Cassimeres Pelisse cloth
Hosiery Velvet
Callicoes Corduroye
Silks Bennett's cord
Ribbons Fustians
Vestings Linen cambrie
Sheetings Threads, &c. &c.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR

Barley.

Apply as above.
45-4w Lexington, 2d Nov. 1812.

Wanted,

THREE or four apprentices to learn the machine making business. Also one to the white smith's business; boys from fourteen to seventeen years of age who can come well recommended will be taken on liberal terms by the subscriber living on water street—where he can be had on short notice machines for carding and spinning cotton and wool made on the most approved plans.

JOHN MARSH. 20-tf

THOMAS YOUNG

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will keep a

BARBER'S SHOP

On Market street, adjoining McCalla, Gains & Co's Apothecary Shop, and nearly opposite John Keisen's tavern. He keeps for sale spaniard and domestic segars, and prime chewing tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Stolen

FROM my farm about the 24th of August, a light Bay Horse 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands 1 inch high, has a small star in his forehead, a small white saddle spot on his right side, thick mane & tail, picketed, but dont carry a high tail, low before, paces long and trot, carries his head low, short pastern joints, and in good order. A reasonable reward will be given for the horse, or for the discovery and prosecution of the thief to conviction.

Robert Barr.

Fayette, Sept. 12, 1812. 38-tf
N. B. If branded, he has Br on the near shoul-

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry

ROAN HORSE.

five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, well made, trots and canters well and will rack a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white, (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one or both of said feet. Branded on the ribs on the near side, 76; who ever delivers me the horse and detects the thief, or delivers the horse alone, or gives me information so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH BARNETT. 30

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Lexington, about the 25th September last, a dark bay Horse, 12 or 13 years old, upwards of 15 hands high, black mane and tail—when he trots he throws one of his fore feet (I believe the right) very much out, occasioned by a strain—switch tail—marked with the collar and geers; but no other mark recollect. Alo, a bright Bay Horse, 5 or 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, all four feet white, small blaze in his face, a number of white spots on his fore legs; somewhat the appearance of a surfet, switch tail, no brand.

For the delivery of the above horses to the subscriber, the above reward will be paid, or five dollars for either.

E. YEISER.

Lexington, Oct. 16, 1812. 45-tf

Harrison Circuit Court,

September Term, 1812, scd.
PHILIP T. RICHARDSON, & JACOB LAUDERMAN, Pliffs
against ANDREW M'KEMSON & JOHN M'KEMSON, Defs.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant Andrew M'Kemson is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on motion of the said complainants, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken against him for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper in this state for eight weeks successively.

(A copy) Attest,
40-ct Andrew Moore, D. Clerk.

Rees's Cyclopaedia.

THE first and second part of the 19th and the first part of the 20th vol. of this work has just been received at this office, and is ready for delivery.

January 17th, 1812.

A great bargain for Cash in hand.

A SMALL FARM containing one hundred acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story brick house & smoke house; also an ice house, and other useful log buildings; an excellent never failing spring: seventy-five acres under good fence, and in sight of the Stroud's road, two and a half miles from Lexington court-house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into 33 acres cleared, the balance wood. The buildings and other improvements have cost upwards of two thousand five hundred dollars within eighteen months, it will be sold for three thousand five hundred.—Possession may be had in a few weeks: the title to this tract is indisputable. It is presumed this property, from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. For further particulars, enquire of Edward Church, living on the place.

September 30th, 1812. 41-tf

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just opened in their store on Main street, formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.

31-tf Lexington, July 21, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT - PETRE,

at their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

A Splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

17-tf Lexington, April 17, 1812

Wilson's Gramar.

A NEW edition, revised and corrected, is just published and for sale at this office.

Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms.

45-tf TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

Nov. 3, 1812.

THE subscriber having declined carrying on the Shoe and Boot making business; has taken a farm three miles below Bryan's Station, whereon Dr. Martin formerly lived, all those indebted by bond, note or account, will please come forward and pay up their respective balances immediately,

WILLIAM BOWLIN.

October 27th 1812. 45-tf

THE LOT of ground at the corner of Main

Cross and Second streets, is offered for sale

at one, two and three years credit without interest.

It will be divided so as to accommodate

particular purchasers.

John Hart.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1812. 38-tf

THE person who received a SPY GLASS

about 4 feet long, in a mahogany case, from Mr. T. Smith, to sell, will please return it to this office.

41-tf

For Sale,

A LOT of ground containing about two acres, adjoining the new Roman Chapel, and

fronting Third street, which will be sold in

one or two lots to suit the purchaser.

Application to be made to Gen. Robert Todd, near Lexington, to whom it belongs, or to David

Todd, in Lexington. 40-tf

Wholesale.

SEVENTY-FIVE barrels of Coffee and Sugar

at Philadelphia prices.

500 packets Pins do. do.

Forrest and 6-4 and 7-4 Cloths assorted, double

milled cassimères

Bennett Cord and toiletin Waistcoating

Worsted Hosiery

Irish linens and brown Holland

Furniture and chocolate Chintzes

Black and coloured Barcelona Handkerchiefs

Black Modes and Satins

Twilled Opera Sarsnett, Peeling, Edging and

Lace

Black and coloured Cambrie Muslins

Dimities, cotton Cassimères, cotton and silk

hosiery

Sleeves, Gloves and Mittens

Plain and sprig mull and seedling Muslins,

Robes and pulicet Handkerchiefs

Ribbons, Ferrets, sewing Silks, Twists, white